Hopkins L. Surney

THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JOHNSON.

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MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

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SELECTED TALES.

THE DEMON SHIP,

THE PIRATE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(*Continued.*)

Towards morning, as I supposed, for with us it was all one long night, I again distinguished voices in the cabin. 'It blows a stiff gale,' was the observation of Jack. 'So much the better,' replied the hardy and ferocious voice of the captain; 'the more way we make, the further we get from all those cursed government vessels, I think we might now venture to fall on any merchantmen that comes in our way. We must soon do something, for we have as yet made but a sorry bargain out of our present voyage. Let's see—four thousand pounds that belonged to the Colonel there—rather to us—seeing we had taken them on board,' —'Yes, yes, we have sacked the Colonel,' observed Jack, facetiously. His companion went on—'His watch, rings and clothes—and two thousand dollars of the Countess's and her jewels, amounting, perhaps, to another two thousand. This might be a fine prize to a sixteen gun brig of some dozing government, but the Demon was built for greater things. I suppose, captain, said Jack, 'we go on our usual plan, eh? The specie to be distributed among the ship's company, and the jewels and personals to be appropriated by the officers? And for once, in a way, I hope there may be no breach of discipline, Captain Vanderleer, in asking where might be deposited that secret casket, containing, you and I and two more know what? I mean that we took from the Spanish American brig.' 'It is in the stern-hold, beneath our feet at this moment,' answered the captain. 'A good one for dividing its contents,' said Jack. 'I'll fetch a light in the twinkling of an eye.' 'No need,' replied the captain. 'I warrant me I can lay my hand on it in the dark.' Without the warning of another moment, the Demon commander was in our hold. On the removal of the trap-door a faint light streamed into our prison, but it only fell upon the part immediately under the ingress, and left the sides in obscurity. I suppose it was about four in the morning. I had laid Margaret down on some old torn signal flags, in that division of the hold in which Girod had assigned her, and had myself retired behind my own bulwark of meal sacks, in order that my companion might possess, for her repose, something like the freedom of a small cabin to herself. I had scarcely time to glide round to the side of Margaret ere the merciless buccaneer descended. We almost inserted ourselves into the wooden walls of our hiding place, and literally drew down the sacks upon us. The captain felt about the apartment with his hand, sometimes pushing it behind the sack and sometimes feeling under them. And now he passed his arms through those which aided our concealment. Gracious heaven! his hand discovered the end of the Countess's garments—he grasped them tight—he began to drag her forward—but at this moment his foot struck against the casket for which he was searching. He stooped to seize it, and as his hold on Margaret slackened, I contrived to pass towards his hand a portion of the old flag-cloth, so as to impress him with the belief that it was the original object of his grasp. He dragged it forward and let it go. But he had disturbed the compact adjustment of the sacks—and as the vessel was now rolling violently in a tempestuous sea, a terrible lurch would prostrate our treacherous wall of defence, and we stood full exposed without a barrier between ourselves and the ruffian commander of the Demon. To us it now seemed that all was lost, and I heard poor Margaret just to offer my own bosom as a sheeder and last defence.

The Demon captain had gone to the hatch to pass his casket through the trap door. The sea was rising, and the entrance hold, save the depraved and hardened countenance of our keeper, threw on its swart complexion such a ruddy glow as—contrasted with the surrounding darkness—gave him the appearance of some foul demon, emerging from the abodes of the condemned, and bearing on his unhallowed countenance the reflection of the infernal fires he had quitted. That glow was, however, our salvation. The captain turned, however, with an oath to replace the fallen sacks. Any body who has suddenly extinguished his candle, even on a bright, starry night, knows that the sudden transition from a greater to a lesser degree of light, produces, for a second or two, the effect of absolute darkness. And thus our concealment lay enveloped in utter darkness to our captain's eyes, dazzled by the morning's first flood of light. But it was difficult for the half-breathless beings, so entirely in his power, to realize this fact, when they saw him advancing towards them—his eye fixed on the spot where they stood, though he saw them not—it was difficult to see, and yet retain a conviction that we were not seen. The captain replaced the sacks instantly, and we felt half doubtful, as he pushed them with violence against the beams where we stood, whether he had not actually discovered our persons, and taken this method of at once destroying them by bruises and suffocation. His work was, however, only accompanied by an imprecatory running comment on Girod's careless manner of stowage. We were now again buried in our concealment, but another danger awaited us. Jacqueminot descended to the cabin. An involuntary, though half stifled shriek escaped him when he saw the trap-door open. He sprang into the hold, and when he beheld the captain, his ghastly smile of inquiry, for he spoke not, demanded if his doom were sealed. 'There, Monsieur,' said the gruff captain, pointing to the deranged sacks, behind which we were concealed. I caught a glimpse through them of Girod's despairing countenance. It was a fearful moment, for it seemed as if we were about to be involuntarily betrayed by our ally, at the very instant when we had escaped our enemy. Girod's teeth literally chattered, and he murmured something about French gallantry and honor, and the Countess being a lady, and the Colonel Francillon an old acquaintance. 'And so because you cut the throats of a couple of solan geese—as your duty was, at your captain's command—you think he must not see the rigging of his own stern-hold?' said the captain with a gruff and abortive effort at pleasantry, for he felt Girod's importance in amusing and keeping in good humour his motly crew. Jacquemino's answer showed that he was now *au fait*, and thus we had a fourth rescue from the very jaws of death.

Day after day passed away, and still we were the miserable, half starved, half suffocated, though unknown prisoners of the Demon gang, holding our lives, as it were, by a thread, hanging, with scarce the distance of a pace, between time and eternity, and counting every prolonged moment of our existence as a miracle. Girod at this period rarely dared to visit us. He came only when the business of the ship actually sent him. The cabin above was now occupied at night by the captain and some of his most depraved associates, so that small alleviation of our fears—small relaxation of our comfortless position—small occasion of addressing a few consolatory words to each other, was offered us either by day or by night. At length I began to think that Margaret would sink under the confined air, and the constant excitement. Her breath became short and difficult. The blood passed through her veins in feverish, yet feeble and intermittent pulsation. It was agony, indeed, to feel her convulsed frame, and hear her faintly drawn and dying breath, and know that I could not carry her into the reviving breezes of heaven, nor afford a single alleviation of her suffering, without at once snapping that thread of life which was now wasting away by a slow and lingering death. At length her respiration began to partake of the loud and irrepressible character which is so often the precursor of dissolution. She [illegible] her head [illegible] yet feebly essayed, for my sake, to stifle those last faint moans of expiring nature which might betray our concealment. I became sensible that the latter could not much longer remain a secret, and with a strange calmness, made up my mind to the coming decisive hour. I supported Margaret's head, poured a faltering prayer into her dying ear, wiped the death dews from her face, and essayed to whisper expressions of deep and unutterable affection. Happily for us there was such a tempest of wind and sea, that drowned in its wild warfare the expiring sighs of Margaret. At this moment Girod descended to the hold. He put his finger on his lips significantly, and then whispered in French—'Courage—Rescue; there is a sail on our weather bow. She is yet in the offing. Our captain marks her not; but I have watched her some time with the glass, and if she be not a British sloop of war, my eyes and the glass are deceivers together.' I grasped Margaret's hand. She gently returned the pressure, but but gently murmured 'Too late.' Ere the lapse of a moment it was evident that our possible deliverer was discovered by the Demon crew, for we could hear by the bustle of feet and voices that the ship was being put about, and the ferocious and determined voice of the buccaneer chief was heard, even above the roar of the tempest, giving fierce orders to urge on the Demon. Girod promised to bring us more news, and quitted us. The rush of air into the hold seemed to have revived Margaret, and my hopes began to rise. Yet it was too soon evident that the motion of the vessel was increased, and that the crew were straining every nerve to avoid our hoped for deliverer. After a while, however, the stormy wind abated; the ship became steadier, and certainly made less way in the waves. A voice over our head said distinctly in French—'The sea is gone down, and the sloop makes signal to us to lay to.' A quarter of an hour elapsed, and the voice said, 'The sloop chases us!' Oh! what inexpressibly anxious moments were those. I felt that aid must come, and come speedily, or it would arrive too late. We could discover from the varying cries on deck that the sloop sometimes gained on the Demon, while at others the pirate got fearful head of her pursuer. 'The die is cast!' he said in his native language. 'The sloop gains fast on us. We are about to clear the deck for action.' 'God be praised,' I ejaculated. 'Amen!' responded a faint and gentle voice. 'Do not praise Him too soon,' said Girod, shrugging his shoulders; 'our captain is preparing for a victory. The Demon has mastered her equals, ay, and her superiors; and this sloop is our inferior in size and numbers. The captain does not even care to come to an accommodation with her. He has hoisted the Demon flag, and restored her name to the stern. 'But has his motly crew,' whispered I anxiously, 'ever encountered a British foe of equal strength?' 'I cannot tell—I cannot tell—I have been in her but a short time, and will be out of her on the first occasion,' said Girod, as he hastily quitted us.

But what were my feelings when I heard the captain retire to that part of the vessel which had been the Countess's cabin, and there take a solemn and secret oath of his principal shipmates, that they would, if they were boarded by a successful enemy, scuttle the Demon, and sink her and her crew, and her captors, in one common grave. It appeared then, that either the failure or the success of the sloop, would alike seal our destruction.

Not a ray of light now penetrated through the chinks of the trap door, and from the heavy weights which had fallen over it, I was inclined to think that shot, or even cannon balls, had been placed over the mouth of our prison. We might, therefore, in vain attempt to show ourselves, or make our voices heard amid the din of war, should our allies (doomed to a watery tomb even in the midst of conquest) prove victorious. Yet condemned, as we seemed, alike by the fall or the triumph of our self-supposed murderers, there was something in the oath imposed by the captain which, as it showed a feeling of doubt as to the result, inspired me with hope. Besides, the noise of preparation for action had something inspiriting to my ear; and as it effectually drowned every other sound, I drew Margaret from behind the sacking in the most roomy part of our wooden dungeon; endeavored by fanning her with her handkerchief, to create a little freshness of air around her; and spoke to her aloud, in the voice of hope and courage. It was a terrible thing, in such an anxious moment, to be unable to see or hear distinctly aught on which our fate depended. I listened anxiously for a signal of the sloop's nearing us. At length a ship trumpet, at a distance, demanded, safe and unhurt, the persons of Colonel Francillon, and the Countess of Flowerdale, and two female domestics. It was then evident that the pirate's stratagem at Malta had transpired. The Demon's trumpet made brief and audacious reply: Go seek them at the bottom of the sea. A broadside from the sloop answered this impudent injection, and was followed by a compliment in kind from the Demon, evidently discharged from a greater number of guns. The volleys continued. Our vessel reeled to and fro, and sometimes half rose out of the water with the violence of the shocks she received. I heard her masts cracking, and her timbers flying in every direction. Yet still her men continued their yell of triumph, and her guns seemed to be served with as much spirit as ever. At length the firing on both sides seemed to slacken. One of the vessels was evidently approaching the other for the purpose of boarding. But which was the successful adventurer? My heart almost ceased to beat with intense expectation. The heavy grinding of the two ships against each other's sides was soon heard—and not an instant after, the shouts of the sloop's crew rose triumphantly over our heads. Long and desperately raged the combat above us—but the pirate's yell waxed fainter and fainter; while the victorious shouts of the British seamen, mixed with the frequent and heartfelt cry, 'No quarter, no quarter to the robbers!' became each instant louder and more triumphant. At length every sound of opposition from the Demon crew seemed almost to cease. But there was still so much noise on deck, that I in vain essayed to make my voice heard—and for the trap door, it defied all my efforts—it was immovable. At this crisis, the ship, which had hitherto been springing and reeling with the fierce fire she had received from her adversary, and the motion of her own guns, suddenly began to *settle* into an awful and suspicious quiescence. But the victors were apparently too busy in the work of retribution to heed this strange and portentous change. I perceived, however, only too clearly that the Demon was about finally to settle for sinking. After the lapse of a few seconds, it seemed that the conquerors themselves became at last aware of the treacherous gulf that was preparing to ingulf them; and a hundred voices exclaimed, 'to the sloop!—to the sloop!' The ship is going down—the ruffians are sinking her!' I now literally called out until my voice became a hoarse scream. I struck violently against the top of our sinking dungeon. I pushed the trap-door with my whole force. All was in vain. I heard the sailors rushing eagerly to their own vessel and abandoning that of the pirates to destruction. I took Margaret's hand, and held it towards heaven, as if it could better than my own plead there for us. All was silent.

(*To be continued.*)

GOOD.—A lady with a flushed face and carbuncled nose consulting Dr. Cheyne, exclaimed, 'Where in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this?' 'Out of the decanter, madam, out of the decanter,' replied the doctor.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1839.

CHURCH AND STATE IN TEXAS.

THE GOSPEL GOING TO TEXAS.—The Rev. Mr. Bayless, of the Presbyterian denomination, has gone out to Texas in the brig Edwin, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday, for Galveston, to locate as a spiritual teacher."—*Sat. Courier.*

We should think we had need of all the gospel that could be raised, either on loan or mortgage, at any per cent. in this country. For we challenge any man, woman, or child, to place their finger upon one mile square in the whole twenty-six States, where the most *shocking*, and, at the same time, the most *beastly* crime does not exist.

Those who believe in the gospel at all, will unite with us in asserting that the man, or men, who would take by fraud or force, the bread-stuff out of a country where the citizens are famishing of hunger, is not more criminal than the man who takes "the bread of life" (as the gospel is called,) out of a country where "souls are perishing in sin." They will unite with us in saying that laws ought to be made to punish every man who carries the gospel (since they say it can be carried,) out of our country, while it is overspread by the horrors of crime.

Instead of sending the gospel out of this country, they ought to offer a premium for more to be brought in.

But how happens it that none but Presbyterians go out with the gospel? Have they alone a special licence from God to go out with the gospel? The Methodists are holding camp meetings over the whole Republic of Texas, and spreading what they call gospel.

"Ah!" quoth a Presbyterian, "we are the only true religion on earth." What stupidity! and this is the enlightened country! the "Christianized country! "under "Christian influence." Talk of the gospel "going out" as they would of a cargo of flour or pork! Had they said Mr. *Bayless* was going to Texas to try his hand at converting sinners *there*, as he and his brethren have already done *here*, there might have have been some sense and some truth in it. But had they said this, it would have exposed their wickedness at once—because they have *not* converted the people of this country. Mr. Bayless, and thousands of his creed, "spiritual teachers," have been "teaching" the people here for years, yet they are tenfold more the children of Satan than they were before.

But the grosser the absurdity and falsehood, the more greedily it is swallowed by the people—every thing goes down with them but truth and common sense! Such people richly deserve the consequences of encouraging such infamous impositions. By so doing the land has become a perfect Sodom! Neither life nor property is safe! A man sitting down to supper in his own house, has no security that his brains will not be shot out before he is done eating! He cannot take his horse and ride out a mile from his own farm, without the risk of being shot down before his return! No man can walk out at night into any of our most public streets, no matter how urgent his business may be, even upon a case of life and death, without the risk of being knocked in the head before he returns.

An innocent young girl cannot step out to see her next door neighbor, even in the lighted street, without the risk of being assaulted in the most brutal manner before she returns! Neither can man nor woman upon retiring to their bed for the night, promise themselves to escape the assassin's knife during their sleep. *Graves* are opened, and the dead robbed—churches are robbed and used for purposes too infamous to name—the sacred altars are robbed! and yet these are the people that talk of *carrying* the gospel to the heathen!!!

Let the people of Texas take warning by the wickedness of the country whence these "*spiritual teachers*" come, and lay it down as a maxim, that if they could not convert the people at home, so neither can they convert *them*—let them take warning by the "spiritual teachings" of Dr. *Beecher* and *Ely!* Words cannot convey an idea of the wickedness of Cincinnati since Dr. Beecher took his gospel there! Not a mail comes thence that does not bring an account of some shocking murder, or other enormous crime! In Missouri they are cutting each other's throats, and shooting each other down as they would bullocks. This is the result of their "spiritual teachings;" and to cap the climax, one of those miscreants collected a large sum of money the other day in Cincinnati to send the gospel to ☞FRANCE.☜ Do such deserve the name of human?

PARTIES IN TEXAS.

While speaking of Texas, we may as well discuss this question also! We regret exceedingly to hear through the Telegraph, that that curse of society and human happiness, *party spirit*, has taken root in Texas, and some plain hints are dropped by the Telegraph that President Lamar has afforded grounds for suspicion. Alas! If this be true, President Lamar is an ENEMY to his country, and no doubt a blue skin to boot. This may be the cause of the *Church* and *State* party taking possession of the *new seat of government* in Texas—for they must have been encouraged by some person. Who was that person? We have only to say that if President L. has encouraged these people to seize upon your seat of government, knowing them, as he certainly does, we hope the people of Texas will allow him to retire to private life! and for ever! Has President Lamar forgotten how bitterly these same—the *very same* pious hypocrites—opposed Texas? Bestowing upon the high minded, chivalrous citizens of the republic, the epithets of brutes and felons? If he has, he has very little self respect, and *none* at all for the country over which he presides, while he is aware they would cut the throat of every citizen, with as little remorse as they would wring off the neck of a chicken, could they do it slyly. We know them better than they imagine. We are, moreover, a *living* monument of their SAVAGE brutality!

"Spiritual teachers" forsooth! It was the same spiritual teaching that set fire to the Ursaline Convent in the dead hour of the night, over the heads of innocent, unoffending women and children, to the hazard of their lives! The same *spiritual teaching* led those demons at the same time and place to rob the young ladies of their valuable jewelry. It is the *same* spiritual teaching that impelled those monsters at the same time, to descend into the vaults under the convent, and tear up the dead bodies of the sisters like so many hyenas, and strip the *gold rings* from their fingers! It is the same spiritual teaching that led the vipers to attack a Catholic funeral in the streets of Boston with clubs and stones—pull down houses, break windows, empty their feather beds in the streets till they were knee deep in feathers. It is the *same* spiritual teaching which attacked the Montgomery Guards, who were peaceably doing military duty. It is the *same* spiritual teaching which has engendered the bitterness of *party spirit* in this Union—tore the bands of society asunder, and have brought the citizens to dagger's points, whilst they have beguiled them of millions of dollars under the shameful pretence of spreading the GOSPEL! So they will do *Texas*. Their gospel is to hunt down other sects with the savageness of wild beasts—the tree is known by its fruit.

Meantime let the *cholera* or *yellow fever* appear, and where are your spiritual teachers? Gone with wind! Not one to be seen. All take to flight—conscious guilt gives them wings.

Will President Lamar inform us how and where those "spiritual teachers" were employed during the sickness in Texas?

We interfere with no man's opinion. It is actions alone we judge.

Now we happen to have a case in point to show to the world the different actions of the *persecutors* and the *persecuted*.

[For want of room we are compelled to omit the editorial remarks.]

From the Truth Teller.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication:

To the Right Rev. Bishop England, Bishop of Charleston:

Augusta, Nov. 4th, 1839.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose the Resolutions of the Board of Health of this city.

Be assured that I heartily unite with the Board in the expressions of grateful thanks for the signal kindness manifested by you in directing the efforts of the Sisters of Charity to the relief of the afflicted of our city.

Guided by the Christian spirit of the Rev. Mr Barry, in the midst of a panic stricken community, whose pastors fled from their churches and their flocks, were scattered abroad, their disinterested devotion to the charms of suffering humanity, presented a beautiful moral spectacle, which made a deep and lasting impression upon the hearts of all who witnessed its exhibition.

I am your most obedient servant,

A. CUMMING, *Mayor.*

(Inclosed.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1839.—A meeting of the Board of Health took place this day.

The Committee having charge of the temporary Hospital report, that the establishment being no longer necessary, has been discontinued. And therefore it was

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the Right Rev. Dr. John England, Bishop of Charleston, for his promptness and liberality, in furnishing aid to our sick poor; to the Rev. John Barry, for the use of his parsonage, and the unremitting attention to the patients, and in particular, to the three Sisters of Charity from Charleston, who have so long, and with such constant care, skill and kindness, taken charge of the hospital.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to forward copies of the above resolution to the Rt. Rev. Dr. England and to the Rev. Mr. Barry.

And the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock.

A. CUMMING,
Mayor, Ex. Off. C. B. H.
SAMUEL THOMPSON, Secretary.

Answer to Bishop England,

To the Hon. Alfred Cumming,
Mayor of Augusta.

Charleston, Nov. 11, 1839.

Sir:—I was on Saturday honored with your letter of the 4th, covering the proceedings of the Board of Health of Augusta, at their meeting on that day. I beg you to express to the Board my deep sense of the kind manner in which they appreciate the little which I have been able to contribute towards alleviating the sufferings of your city, for whose welfare I am greatly interested, and to whose citizens I have good reason for being attached. I sympathize with them in their sufferings, I regret that I could not do more to relieve them.

The Rev. Mr. Barry has fully justified my expectations and secured my confidence by the faithful and zealous discharge of his duty. He has well fulfilled the obligation of a pastor, not only in watching over those whom I committed to his charge, but in giving up his residence to be the asylum of the diseased and the destitute, and he reports to me in flattering terms the aid which he received in the cheerful co operation of the Rev. Mr. Cronin, whom I sent to labor under his direction during the period the sickness may continue, but he informs me that their efforts would have been of comparatively little value, had they not been sustained by your devoted exertions and those of your board and the physicians.

The Sisters of our Lady of Mercy upon my announcing that I wanted three to serve the sick in Augusta, manifested a gratifying emulation, each trusting that she might be one of those sent in the field of labor; and though at the moment we were not without suffering here, they felt, as I did, that your city stood more in need of their exertions. I am gratified at your testimony and that of the Board of Health being so fully in accordance with the report of the Pastor. On the other hand, they speak in very grateful terms of the kindness and attention they received at your hands, and from all others engaged in the work of mercy; I may add that their appearance upon their return hither indicates that so far from suffering by their exertions in the cause of Charity, God has blessed them with renovated health to continue in the performance of those duties to which they have so generously devoted themselves for the sake of the Redeemer who laid down his life that we may be saved.

I trust, Sir, that during our lives Augusta may be spared from so severe a chastisement as that which God has inflicted for his own wise purposes in the present year. He frequently chastises, as a father, those whom he loves, though the child will not always discover the cause of the affliction. In his own good time also he tempers his severity with consolation and soothing, by the extension of Mercy. Should it however happen that the scourge should be again used, Augusta may feel assured that to the best of our power we shall be ready to prove not in word but in work the sincerity of our affection to all indiscriminately of what creed or color soever to whom our exertions or sacrifices may be useful.

I trust you will not consider me presumptuous in assuring you of the high place which your own noble conduct amidst the afflictions and desolation of your fine city has given to you in the esteem and regard of

Your obedient humble servant,
† JOHN, Bishop of Charleston.

To the Rev. John Barry, Pastor of the Church at Augusta.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1839.

Sir—By order of the Board I have herewith enclosed their resolutions in which you know I so fully concur. May God long preserve you for the exercise of that unbounded charity and benevolence which has so much endeared you to this community.

I am your obedient servant,
A. CUMMING,
Ex. Off. C. B H. Mayor.

Answer of Mr. Barry, to the Hon. A. Cumming.

Charleston, S. C; Nov. 12, 1839.

Sir—Your favor of the 4th, communicating a copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Health, has been received and would have been replied to earlier, but for pressing occupations.

I feel grateful to the Board of Health for their kind expression of thanks for my humble services, and have only to express my regret that they were not more worthy their acknowledgments. To all my fellow citizens I am a debtor, to my own people, who are my joy and my crown, I owe every thing, my health, nay, even my life—to all mankind I acknowledge obligations, and what time more appropriate to manifest these obligations than the late occasion of our affliction.

Have the goodness to present to the Board of Health my acknowledgment. And as for yourself, I shall ever pray in the fervor of my heart, that the God of the poor and the afflicted may bless you and preserve you to our good city.

I remain yours with respect,
JOHN BARRY.

OFFICERS, CLERKS, &c. IN THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

SENATE.

The remaining officers of the Senate are principally messengers and folders. They are, for the most part, old servants, having occupied their places from ten to twenty years, viz: Messrs *Phillips*, two *Bassets*, *Clark*, *Hanna* and *Timms*.

Those more recently appointed are Messrs. *Tweedy*, *Young*, *Owens*, *Jemison Johnson*, and *R P. Anderson*, all young men excepting Mr. Anderson, the door keeper to the lady's gallery. He is a very amiable, middle aged man, and much esteemed for his polite attention to the ladies.

The whole of them, however, are decent, steady, and respectable men, so far as we know, and we are sorry they are too numerous to receive a personal description, and not because they are less worthy than other officers of the Senate. We trust, therefore, they will attribute the omission to the true cause—our paper being particularly occupied the present week.

Since our paper went to press, we have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. *Wm. Patton*, the clerk who was missing. Mr. P. is a young, interesting man, of easy manners, and common size. His face is round and full, with a lively dark eye, and arched eye brows. His countenance is open and gay.

Mr. *Sanders*, their messenger, is rather the worse for wear. We recommend him to the care of our boys.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The acting clerk, Mr. *H. A Garland*, is a tall, graceful figure, quite young in appearance, with a smooth, fair, Grecian face, mild, dark grey eye, and a countenance at once meek and intelligent. His manners are of the old school, and evince the refinement and ease of a gentleman,

Col. *Samuel Burch*, the *chief clerk*, every one knows him—he has been in office many years. He looks, however, not more than middle age, and is a tall, good figure. His features are not handsome, but he has a fine lively blue eye, and a countenance at once open and benevolent. His manners are pleasing and familiar—quite the gentleman—and well he may be, having been brought up at the foot of Gamaliel. He has been the pet of Congress since he was knee high.

Besides the chief clerk of the House, there are nine subordinate clerks, as follows—

Mr. John F. Frost is an aged man, to judge by his hair, but his face is smooth and young looking, and the very picture of good nature and good sense. He is a sober, steady clerk, and always in his place. His manners are mild and gentlemanly. His figure is tall and graceful, and he must have once been amongst the handsomest men of his day.

Mr. Brook M. Berry is "so middling," as the Dutchman said. He is often absent, but is said to be a good practical clerk when present. He is a middle aged, middle sized man, of pleasing countenance, but rather thick about the head. He is polite in his manners.

Mr. *Fletcher*. This gentleman is the prince and the sage of the corps, being one of the most amiable men living. He is a giant in size, and rather advanced in years. His manners are mild and winning. His face is oval and full—his eye a soft azure blue, and his countenance is meekness and benevolence itself. He is the first man at business in the morning, rain or shine, and the last to quit in the evening.

Robert N. Johnson. We merely know Mr. J. as a clerk for many years, but never spoke to him till very lately. He is a good looking man in personal appearance, rather spare, but tall and supple, with a full, fair face, clear blue eye, and very pleasing countenance. He is free and familiar in his manners, and said to be a good clerk. Those are all of long standing. The remaining five are Messrs. French, Ward, Crabb, Gold and Kingman.

B. B. French, Esq. is one of your warm hearted *Yankees*, as generous as a prince. He is a young man, of common height, stout and muscular. His face is round, fair and full. His eyes are blue and large, with a high forehead and a strongly arched brow. His countenance is open and independent, and his manners are plain, straight forward, and sincere.

Joseph D. Ward we never saw.

Mr. *Daniel Gold*. Mr. G. is a young man from the State of New York. He is of common height, and stoutly made. His face is round and full, rather dark, and his fine large hazel eye, and mild, steady countenance and suasive manners, wins the esteem of all who know him.

CONGRESS.

We have at length the happiness to announce the pleasing intelligence that the members have elected Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS to preside as Chairman, or Speaker pro tem.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev Mr. Van Horseigh, Mr. JOHN PEAKE, to Miss MARY M. DAUBY, all of this city.

HEAD-QUARTERS

JOSEPH SMITH, Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has laid in, and always intends keeping on hand, a choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS of all kinds.

Norfolk Oysters, and all the Delicacies of the season, served up at the shortest notice, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Having for many years been engaged in his present business, he feels confident in his ability to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

J. S returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and hopes still to receive a continuance of it, at his new establishment, between D street and Louisiana avenue.

NOTICE

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Nov 23 LLOYD BROWN.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av near 13th street, (*south side*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for rivate families.

JOHN PURDON.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that his Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety

Prepared and sold by C J. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist.

And for sale by W. F. Bender, Charles Stott, E. H. &C. H. James.

DR. HOFFMAN'S PREPARATION.—A convenient cure for Tetters, Ringworms, &c. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th and Penn. Avenue.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—A fresh supply of the justly celebrated Fever and Ague Powders. Just received and for sale by Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and the Avenue.—Price 50 cents.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

PETER CALLAN.

june 15

BOARDING HOUSE.

Gentlemen of Congress who wish a house suited for one or three families, or for a mess of six or eight gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. Connor's, on Penn. Avenue east of 4½ street.

Nov 28, 1839.

PASSAGE TO NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The steamboats Alabama, Capt. Sutton, and Kentucky, Capt. Holmes, will commence to run three times a week, [alternately,] on Monday, the 4th of March next, leaving the lower end of Spear's wharf, Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth next morning in time for the cars to Wilmington; and thence in steamboats to Charleston, which is the quickest, cheapest, and most comfortable route.

These boats also run in conection with the James river boats for Petersburg and Richmond, where they arrive next afternoon from Baltimore. This is likewise by far the most pleasant route; having a comfortable night's rest, and no changes from steamboats, stages, and railroads, in the dead of night, as on the Washington route. The company having bought the new and beautiful steamboat Jewess for the purpose of running a daily line, due notice will be given thereof; and the company hope that travellers, will patronise this line assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give comfort and despatch.

JAMES FURGUSSON, Agent.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, viz:

FROM WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.

At 6 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m.

FROM BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

At 9 o'clock, a m. and at 4 o.clock p. m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at the Relay house, reach Frederick in time for the Western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock, noon, or Harper's Ferry, in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York; and thus accompishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening: to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till half past seven o'clock, p. m.

By order

SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Agent.

Mar 26

NEW BOOKS:

Romance of the Harem, by Miss Pardee, auther of 'City of the Sultan,' &c. in two volumes, 12mo.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, Esq. in two volumes, 12mo.

Indecision, a tale of, the far West, and other Poems, by B. K. Mitchel, M. D. in one volume, 12mo.

Tales of Enterprise, for the amusement of youth, embellished with engravings on steel, in one small volume.

Just received for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets.

mar 27 —

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver; Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large; Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper; Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium; Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety; Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and Plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS

$100 if they fail.

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N.B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington, and by James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time!

Passage through from Philadelphia - $30
" " " Baltimore 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore ower end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

feb21 JAMES FERGUSON.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND *UPHOLSTERY*

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the rail-road depot and capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion seat Sofas, Sofa Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington.

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture or new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journey in the East, with a sketch of this state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARRET ANDERSON'S
Book, Stationary, and Fancy Store,
sept 8—tf

INDIAN RESTORATIVE,

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative.'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Wm. F. Bender, corner of 6th st. and Penn. Av. and by Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av, Washington City, D. D.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pens, No. 2 South street.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep, for manufacture to order at the old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of C and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
Winged, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobes
Sofas and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do do
Fancy and common do do do
Dining Tables do do
Card do do do
Dressing Bureaus, with marble and mahogany do.
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and plain tops
Mahogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles
Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire.

M. S. POWELL'S *SEED STORE* AND *Mulberry and Silk Agency*,

No. 8 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD LEAF.—50 packets Philadelphia and Boston deep Gold Leaf, for sale by

J. L. PEABODY,
Centre Market Space.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE.

I have the disposal of several valuable farms in the State of Illinois, near Spring field, which will be sold a bargain, or exchanged for District property Some of them are handsomely improved, and in a good state of cultivation Apply to

W. W. CORCORAN.

PROPOSALS FOR *PUBLISHING* BY *SUBSCRIPTIONS*

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo —and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4 The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

JAMES T. ADAMS.

Lock and Gunsmith, and Bell Hanger,

Sixth street, between C and Louisiana Avenue
WASHINGTON,

Respectfully informs the public, that he will execute in a workman-like manner all business in the above line, and in a way that will give satisfaction to his employers, with punctuality and despatch

Nov 24, 1828

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL-ROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 1-4 do. p m

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m. and at 4 do p m.

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfuily suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

feb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Frederickstown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Frederickstown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis. and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded. only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion. in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles. is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs. he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By his means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected. even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idrections contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER.

Corner between Brown's and Gadsby's.

March 16, 1829.

J. F. CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of *Perfumery Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics*,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale Perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William streets New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cutieular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the purest quality from the purest materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any compositions hatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities it will be found an economical and powerful distributor of sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Rose

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use—1st Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin; grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb into the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for the brighter the atmosphere, the quicker the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it will to have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance hall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved, but its use rendered innocious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whose is a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the proprietors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush, and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning, and the mouth and Gums washed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the satisfaction of discovering that the evil can proceed no further.